

New Solid Silver Goods.

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Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

Cultivate a Taste for Fine Tea by Drinking

TAMILKANDE TEA

Selected from the
crack gardens of
Ceylon, Darjeeling
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Blended by machine.

ALL GROCERS.

In Lead Packages and 5lb. Cake Boxes
Tamilkande Tea Co., 18 St. Maurice Street, Montreal.
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AROMA,
FLAVOR,
PURITY,
STRENGTH.

"TWO CUPS IN ONE."

NOW A BRYAN CRAZE LAURIER SWORN IN

Proprietors of Madison Square Garden Offer Him \$10,000 for Ten Speeches.

New York World Says Laurier Disputed Democratic Platform and Evolved its Candidate.

Two High-Toned Thieves—A California Fire-General American News.

Made President of the Privy Council and Placed in Charge of That Office.

Financial Statement of the Fiscal Year Shows a Deficit of \$941,987.

Macdonell (Liberal) Elected in Selkirk—Judge Walker Refuses a Re-count.

Chicago, July 11.—Mr. Bryan, after his speech had been published by the papers of New York, received a telegram offering \$10,000 for ten speeches to be delivered in Madison Square Garden, New York. Of course his nomination forbids the acceptance of any such offer.

New York, July 11.—The World, in its editorial on the Democratic nomination for president, today says: "The expected happened in regard to the Chicago platform, but the unexpected has happened in the nomination for president. Laurier having defeated the platform, it was perhaps natural and historical that it should evolve its candidate. As the party is doomed to defeat by its platform, the ticket is of minor consequence except as it bears upon the future of the party."

Topeka, Kan., July 11.—Governor Leavelle says there is no doubt in his mind but that the Populist convention will nominate Bryan. Personally he is much in favor of the Democratic nominee. Leavelle is a delegate at large to the St. Louis convention and probably voices the sentiments of the 77 whom Kansas will send to the convention.

New York, July 11.—Advice from Savannah, United States of Colombia, tell of thefts of \$125,000 by two young men of high social station. One is a nephew of a high officer. The money was in course of transportation through the mail. The robbery was accomplished by breaking into the postoffice at night. Being discovered an inquiry was set on foot and a large part of the money was found in the possession of the two young men. The balance unrecovered will probably be reimbursed by the relatives of the young men to save them from the consequences.

The Record has the following: Railroads no longer may carry their own business letters over their own road without paying postage to the government. An order has been received from Postmaster-General Wilson to Major Stewart and Postmaster Hensig, insisting upon the enforcement of the postal laws against railways carrying their own letters. An exception is made in favor of letters that have to do with the business of the train carrying them.

But all letters to station agents and officials are forbidden to be carried without postage, and the inspectors are directed to enforce the law.

The railroads, however, will not be required to mail their letters as ordinary citizens and corporations. They will be supplied with a specially stamped envelope which they must cancel on delivery to the trainmen. The express companies have been using such envelopes for several years.

Chicago, July 11.—W. Lemerice, postmaster of the suburb of Forest Park, was sitting in his parlor in company with his son, his two daughters and two women visitors, when the front door opened and a negro carrying a big revolver walked in. He ordered young Lemerice to stand up, and when he did so told one of the girls to search the boy's pockets and hand over the money she found. While this was going on Mr. Lemerice quietly slipped into the next room, and getting his revolver, blew out the negro's brains. It is thought the man intended to rob the postoffice.

Chicago, July 11.—Ex-Postmaster-General Russell, of Buffalo, went home late yesterday, leaving his alternate to vote for him. He said he could not stay after the violation of state rights in unseating the Michigan men to seat men who had no credentials. Franklin Bartlett and Delaney Taylor of New York and several delegates from other states have determined upon a similar course in a quiet way and are giving their alternates their votes.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., July 11.—At 11 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was turned in and flames were discovered in the back room of the C. P. K. Paint Company's store on Higuera street, between Chorro and Nipomo. The fire department turned out in force, but the flames had reached the paint and oils in the C. P. K. Company's room. Delay was occasioned in getting water on the fire and soon the flames had burst into a wine warehouse next door. Both buildings, together with the Central hotel, a large frame building, were at once wrapped in the blaze.

Oakland, Cal., July 11.—Mrs. George C. Perkins, Jr. was taken suddenly ill with symptoms that strongly resembled morphia poisoning. For several hours she is said to have been unconscious, but she is now out of danger. The family are relieved on the case but it is believed Mrs. Perkins took laudanum by mistake.

Parasols 20 per cent off.
The remaining stock of our new and fashionable parasols will be offered (to clear) at the above great discount. Ladies' House, Yates street, John Partridge.

—Our stock is replete with everything that is new in Art Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Royalene Crepons, etc. Sample sent to any part of the province. Weller Bros.

Ottawa, July 11.—Sir Oliver Mowat joined Premier J. A. Macdonell today. Along with him came J. D. Edgar and W. Mulock. The likelihood is that Sir Oliver will be minister of justice, J. D. Edgar, speaker of the Commons and W. Mulock one of the controllers, probably of inland revenues. It is not likely that the cabinet will be organized before Monday. Mr. Davies has not yet arrived from the Maritime provinces.

At 11 o'clock to-day Premier Laurier went to Rideau Hall to have a conference with His Excellency. It is understood that the premier is arranging with Lord Aberdeen for a further prorogation of parliament. The date of the meeting of the house will be either the 5th or 12th of August.

Premier Laurier was sworn in as president of the privy council to-day and took charge of that office this afternoon.

The financial statement for the past fiscal year, which is published in today's Canada Gazette, shows a deficit of \$941,987, but all the accounts are not yet handed in to the department, and there is a likelihood that the deficit will reach \$1,500,000. At the close of last month the financial statement given in this correspondence showed there would be a deficit of \$1,550,000.

Chief Justice Davis has been gazetted administrator of the government of British Columbia during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney.

Montreal, July 11.—Caron says he has been asked by Tupper to help to get the Tory party out of the hole, and he intends to accept. He believes the verdict in Quebec can be reversed.

Winnipeg, July 11.—Accounts are now occupying the attention of Western politicians. The count was concluded yesterday in West Assiniboia, when Davis and Melrose were declared by Judge Richardson to be a tie. Returning officer Dixie Watson thereupon gave his casting vote for Davis, and declared him member-elect for West Assiniboia. The Patrons and Liberals are not satisfied with the result and will probably enter a protest.

Judge Walker gave a decision this morning in the matter of the irregularity of the Selkirk recount. It was to the effect that under the statute he could not legally grant the recount inasmuch as his jurisdiction ceased. He admitted having instructed Armstrong's agent to deposit the necessary \$100 with the prothonotary instead of in the county court, and regretted that such an unfortunate error should be made. The Conservatives are naturally much put out over the whole affair, as they considered Armstrong was sure of being elected on the recount.

Toronto, July 11.—The Globe's Ottawa special says: "It is generally understood that Davies, Fielding, Blair and Borden will be the Maritime contingent, and that Quebec will be represented by Laforce, Deschamps, Tarte, and Edouard. From Ontario the names of Cartwright, Mowat and Patterson are taken for granted, and Senator Scott, Mulock and Lister are talked of for additional portfolios. It is said that Hon. David Mills has a choice of a cabinet portfolio or the first vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of Canada. It is generally understood that Borden will be the new minister of militia. It is common report that Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, will be solicitor-general, but it is not well founded. The general opinion on both sides of politics is that the positions of controllers, and solicitor-general, have proved to be a failure and that the best thing to be done is to return to the old plan of a minister for each department. If this should be the policy of the new ministry, nothing in that direction could be done without legislation, as these offices exist by the force of statute law. The postponement of the meeting of parliament will probably bring the date to August 6th, but the precise date is not yet fixed.

There is an appearance of gross fraud in the North Ontario election. The recent count shows that in five polling subdivisions in which the deputy returning officers regularly certified to the number of ballots cast for each candidate and initialed both, it was found that in packages containing Graham ballots, there were 21 marked for McGillivray. None of these were initialed and they present an appearance of ballots that had not passed through the hands of the voter, not having been folded. It is evident that all the packages had been opened since the close of polling and that ballots marked for Graham had been abstracted and others marked for McGillivray inserted in their place. The county judge felt he had no other course to pursue than to deduct these ballots from Graham's count and to add them to McGillivray's, with the result that it changed the figures by 42, leaving 2305 ballots marked for McGillivray against 2341 marked for Graham. But for this lot of stolen ballots, Dalton McCarthy would not have been 11. Dalton McCarthy has asked to reconsider the question of certain votes. The judge has not yet decided. Graham may get his seat.

Mines.

We make a specialty of selling stocks in developed mines that we know are in the hands of legitimate mining men who know their business. If you want to make money in stocks consult us. Know what you are buying and you will not regret investing in B. C. mines.

Invest, Don't Speculate

And you will be all right. We can convince you that our opinion is worth something.

H. Cuthbert & Co'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WATCH CLEANED FOR 50 CENTS; a mainspring, 50 cents; difficult repairing proportionately reasonable; all my work gives first class satisfaction; no charge for estimates. C. Moody 52 Government street. j11-11

LOST—Monday evening, a silver watch, close to corner of Haywood ave. and Park Road. Finder will be rewarded. Apply C. G. Jones 12 Fairbank street. Orders will j11-11

PAINT your buggy for \$1 with Mellor's carriage paint. j11-11

SLOOP FOR SALE CHEAP.—Apply Sloop, Times office. j11-11

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driford. Yard at foot of Johnson street. j11-11

FOWLER'S DUSTLESS OIL for Floors.—It kills the dust; local testimonials. J. H. Cuthbert & Co., auctioneers. j11-11

MELLOR'S bath tub enamel for bathtubs. Mellor's carriage paint for buggies or bicycles. j11-11

ROOF PAINT—\$1 per gallon at Mellor's. j11-11

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driford. j11-11

MELLOR'S pure mixed paint, \$1.50 per imperial gallon. j11-11

THE CELEBRATED De Moss Family,

THE LYRIC BARDS OF AMERICA.

Will give a Popular Entertainment at Cal Baptist Church, on MONDAY, JULY 13th, at 8 o'clock, using forty-one different instruments.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

DECORATION DAY.

Members of Far West Lodge, No. 1, are requested to meet at Castle Hall, Broad Street, on Sunday at 1:30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of parading to the cemetery to decorate the graves of deceased brethren.

Sunset and Victoria Lodges and members of Behnken Temple N.E., are invited to attend; also visiting brethren.

SIR A. B. PAGET DEAD.

Sketch of the Career of the Noted Diplomat.

London, July 11.—Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, formerly British ambassador to Vienna, is dead. He was born in 1823.

The Right Hon. Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G. C. B., fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G. C. B., was born in 1823, and after serving for some time in the general postoffice and the audit office, was appointed to a clerkship in the foreign office in 1841. He became press writer to the late Earl of Aberdeen in Feb., 1846; attaché to the embassy at Paris in June the same year; and secretary of legation at Athens in February, 1852. After filling diplomatic offices in Egypt, Holland and other countries, he was on several occasions chargé d'affaires at Lisbon; was nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Saxony in December, 1858; to Denmark in July, 1859; to Portugal in 1860, and to Italy in July, 1867. He was created a civil Knight Commander of the Bath in 1863. In March, 1870, he was nominated ambassador to Italy, and shortly

TOLD BY THE CABLE

Resignation of the Italian Cabinet—

Marquis Rudini Forming a New Ministry.

Anxiety Felt in Spain Regarding Proceedings at Democratic Convention.

Americans Enjoying Themselves in London—Cecil Rhodes' Narrow Escape.

Rome, July 11.—It is officially announced that the cabinet, having decided to postpone the discussion of military measures until November, the minister of war, General Ricotti, resigned, whereupon the premier, Marquis di Rudini, submitted to King Humbert the resignation of the whole cabinet. The King has charged the Marquis di Rudini to form a ministry. The Italian cabinet which has just resigned, was formed after the fall of Signor Crispi in a result of the Italian disasters in Abyssinia in March last.

Madrid, July 11.—Much anxiety is felt here concerning the opinion likely to be expressed by the American Democratic convention regarding Cuba and relations with Spain. The Spanish government, I am able to state authoritatively, will delay the settlement of the claim of Dr. Delgado and the famous Competitor case until the Spanish parliamentary recess begins at the end of July, in order to avert irritating and embarrassing debates in the Spanish senate and house.

London, July 11.—A large number of members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts started this morning from the Hotel Cecil in coaches for a drive to Richmond and Wimbledon. It transpired to-day that it was not Mr. Navham, chairman of the American Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, who was knocked down and injured by a cab while returning to the Hotel Cecil from the banquet the other evening. It was one of the American chaplains who was run over. He was only shaken and was all right again yesterday.

On reaching Richmond to-day one of the coaches with a party of the Ancients on board, collided with a telegraph pole and Capt. Oils and Lieut. Coster were thrown out, but not hurt. The Ancients enjoyed to-day's ride at the invitation of Mr. R. F. Keeth, of Boston. Many Ancients visited the house of parliament yesterday and were shown the utmost courtesy, practically being given the freedom of the houses, and were served with refreshments.

In anticipation of the discussion on the third reading of the deceased wife's bill yesterday, the House of Lords was crowded, and the side galleries were filled with peeresses, including the Duchess of Marlborough, who appeared to be keenly interested. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were seated on the cross benches. Lord Dunsen moved the third reading of the bill, and the Duke of Argyll immediately moved its rejection. In so doing he described the proposal as an abomination directly opposed by the Bible, and claimed that it would reduce marriage to mere animalism and open the door to enormous evils. The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 142 to 104.

Cape Town, July 11.—During the recent action between the colonist forces and the Matabele insurgents, Thabas and Umamaba, two natives, fired point blank at Cecil Rhodes, but missed him.

London, July 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "The Democrats have placed a premium on dishonesty and all forms of lawlessness. Every man who has a stake in the country, every honest man, be he poor or rich, whether Democrat or Republican, will in November vote for McKinley. The coming campaign will not be a fight of Republicans against Democrats, but of patriots against revolutionists."

In official circles here it is believed that Antonio Maceo, insurgent leader in the province of Pinar del Rio, is dead, as reported by some merchants who arrived yesterday from that province. It is believed the report of Antonio Maceo's death is confounded with the reported statement from Santiago de Cuba, that his brother, Jose Maceo, died from wounds.

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WESTSIDE.
For
Extra
Good
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In
Dry
Goods.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,
100 Government Street.
Fire Agency—
Marine Agency—
Life and Accident—
Railway Agents—
Steamship Agents—
Coal Office—
The Liverpool & London & Globe Insce. Co. issues settled without reference to Head or other branch office.
The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.
The Traveler's Insurance Company.
The Union Pacific Railway Co'y.
Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.
THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD.
Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Common Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

The Sun Is Hot
But our prices are hotter. We are trying to keep cool, but like the weather, our values are heating.
Fruit season now in, and we are heartily seated in air-tight Fruit Jars at 50 cents a dozen.
Rigat melted to 20 lbs for a dollar. We could not keep it, for it is a Scarcity.
Do you want some relishes?
Sweet Pickles, Sour Pickles, Spiced Pickles, 50 cents a bottle. Stuffed Mangos, Chutnies, Del Monte Relish.
Look at our bargain counter. It will tickle your palate.
No Must, No Rust, No Trust in our Rolled Oats at 10 lbs for 25 cents.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

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Circular, Pamphlet, and General Advertising Distributor for Above and Surrounding Counties. I refer by permission to the Canada and United States Advertisers Agency, London, Ontario.
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MADE FROM
HYDROX.
A Pure, Distilled Drinking Water.
B. C. Cold Storage & Ice Works. TEL. 44.
NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Changes for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a.m. of the day the 'Change' is desired to appear.

COOK INLET A FAKE.

The Annie Nixon Arrives at Seattle With a Lot of Discouraged Prospectors.

One Thousand Men Are Said To Be On the Verge of Starvation.

"It is a fake, out-and-out." These are the terms in which returned miners speak of the Cook Inlet country. Fifteen discouraged gold-seekers were brought down by the schooner Annie M. Nixon, which arrived from the inlet yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. These fifteen, aided by the regular crew of the schooner, are apparently united in the condemnation they heap on the unfortunate inlet, and the northern Mecca is branded as a delusion and a snare.

The schooner left here about a month ago and made a quick and successful trip to Cook Inlet, says the Seattle P. I. She started on the return voyage on June 17, with the disconsolate fifteen referred to and her trip down was under favorable conditions, with the exception of a storm of short duration. This was probably the tail end of the sou'-wester which worried the brigantine Blackley for seven days.

Among the passengers were James Jones and Amos Speck, who left San Francisco for Cook Inlet last March, going in by way of the portage, which they reached on the steamer Bertha from Sitka. Their outfit consisted of a year's supplies and they intended to go in the grocery business. They were seen yesterday afternoon aboard the schooner by a Post-Intelligencer reporter, and between them told the following story:

"By Jove, we have! Well, because the country is a fake, out-and-out. There are a few spots on Resurrection and Six Mile creeks where gold can be found, but in the rest of them, Twenty Mile, Glacier, California and Trout creeks, there is not even a color to be found. As far as Kenai creek and others in that district are concerned, you can get the color, and that is all. Good miners were coming into camp all the time from prospecting tours completely discouraged with what they had found. Claims located on Six Mile can be bought from \$20 up. There are only three or four that are any good. On Bear creek the claims are not turning out enough to pay the men. Not a claim has been opened up when we left. They claimed it was impossible to open up on account of the frozen ground, but the fact is they are simply building their mines for speculation and are afraid to show up what there is in them. The river beds have a slate formation with small quantities of white or lustrous quartz, in which no gold is found."

James hinted about in his pockets and unearthed a very small gold bottle with about \$2 in gold dust gleaming inside. "This is my Alaska fortune," he exclaimed. "I got it on the beach at Six Mile creek, which is about as good a place as there is in the country. Gold is to be found there in small quantities between the crevices of the rocks. There are several men working there with a rocker who cannot make over \$1 to \$1.50 a day. You could go to any of the diggings in Washington and make that much or more."

They had found the grocery business, a failure, they said, and in explaining why gave a few of the retail prices at which goods are handled. "Why groceries are cheaper here than in Seattle, and people are selling low in order to get rid of their stuff and leave. Flour retails at \$1.50 a sack; 14 pounds of sugar go for a dollar; potatoes, \$2 to \$2.50 a sack; Arbuckle's coffee, 35 cents a package; bacon, 14 cents a pound; dried fruits, 6 to 8 cents a pound, and all else in proportion."

"What do they do in Sunrise City?" was asked.

"Oh, sit around and whittle and talk mostly," was the reply. "The town is full of men who are not doing anything. There is no money in circulation. Several of the fellows who crossed the portage with us didn't have more than \$1.50 in their pockets, and it is hard to tell what will become of them when their supplies give out. They are a lot of fellows who want to get away, but they have a whole lot of supplies on hand, and think they may as well stay in the country and wait them up before they leave. All are more or less discouraged, but some of them don't care where they are as long as they have plenty to eat. Three of those who came down with the Annie M. Nixon had only been at the inlet a week. A saloon at Sunrise City and another at the mouth of Six Mile creek are doing a good business, as are also the two small breweries in operation."

Two Scandinavians who hailed from Seattle were drowned in Turnagain arm about June 10. A party of five started to cross the arm in a row boat. They were on a prospecting tour, and had the boat heavily laden with provisions. The tide and current are very swift and capricious, the boat overturning twice.

The schooner Port Admiral, of Seattle, arrived about two days before we left with all well on board.

J. M. Campbell, formerly purser of the Unadilla, returned from Cook Inlet on the brigantine Blackley. He agrees perfectly with the disappointing reports that have come from the inlet.

Matie B. Smith, of the Blackley, is emphatic in his assertion that the government will be called upon to do some rescue and relief work at Six Mile and Resurrection creeks. "At these places," said the mate last night, "there are at least 1500 men. Of these one thousand have not money enough to pay their way back and are not prepared for wintering there. Game has been driven back. Moose meat is ten cents a pound. Fish is scarce. Miners claim are hard to get. The very steamship company that induced most of these men to go on to Alaska had already staked off every claim at Six Mile and Resurrection."

Mr. Smith seemed to be suffering from a profound and abiding disgust. "I have been on the sea for 22 years," he said, "and around the globe several times, and that is the worst country I ever saw. The devil made it, or rather he began it. It has never been finished. He spoke of a huge tidal wave twenty to twenty-five feet high which

swept in as the tide rises, rendering anchorage precarious and navigation unsafe. He closed his story with a wish that the government might be induced to act promptly, or aid might be too late.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS.

CAN ANY STRONGER PROOF BE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC THAN SWORN TESTIMONY.

All of the Following Responsible Persons Whose Names and Addresses Appear Below Have Given Evidence Under Oath That They Have Been Cured of Rheumatism, and in Some Cases Paralysis, by RYCKMAN'S "KOOTENAY CURE."

Mrs. Margaret Patterson, 91 Vine street, Hamilton, Ont.

Thomas Emil Sterling, 96 John street north, Hamilton.

Mrs. Ann Caffery, 227 Ferrie street, east.

James A. Campbell, 100 King street east, Hamilton.

Jacob Fisher, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

John Langley, 175 Hunter street west, Hamilton.

Madame Dery, 227 Church street, Ottawa.

Emerson Hannon, Glanford Township, Wentworth County, Ont.

James Dilworth, 374 Bay street north.

Thomas Moffat, 176 Murray street, Ottawa.

George O. Armstrong, 181 Bessier street, Ottawa.

Martin Watson, 112 Cathcart street, Ottawa.

Thomas Warren, 135 Strachan street, Hamilton.

Charles Sayer, 110 Hannah street, west, Hamilton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cummings, 28 Gore street, Hamilton.

Mrs. Nellie Gay, Brant avenue, Hamilton.

George Ball, Sanford avenue, near Huron street, Hamilton.

Michael H. Dwyer, 52 Leeming street, Hamilton.

John Macauley, Beemsville, Ont.

E. Rice, Beemsville, Ont.

J. D. Parsonage, 369 John street north, Hamilton.

Patrick Curran, 41 Wood street, Hamilton.

As the belief has been widespread that Rheumatism was incurable, we publish the above facts as evidence that a sure cure has at last been found. Thousands testify to the merits of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. Write for particulars to Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont.

LOBSTERS AND OYSTERS.

The Consignment from the East Arrives at Vancouver.

The consignment of live lobsters and oysters sent out by the Dominion Fisheries department to be transplanted from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific waters with the hope of propagating them there, arrived in Vancouver in a special freight car by yesterday's Pacific express, the car being in charge of Mr. A. C. Stagner, of Halifax.

The shipment left Halifax at 1 p.m. Thursday, the 2nd instant, and arrived here about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, thus travelling from ocean to ocean in almost exactly a week.

Through the kindness of Mr. Stagner a reporter visited the car at the C. P. R. wharf last evening. On entering a wave of ice-cold air was met, the car being kept at about 44 degrees by ice reservoirs at both ends, and the lobsters were packed in small wooden cases—there being but one layer of lobsters in each case—and were lying on and covered by sprinkling with sea water. Mr. Stagner uncovered several big black fellows who looked as happy and comfortable in their cold wet beds as their cousins, the proverbially happy clams. The number of lobsters shipped was 600, but on account of the jolting of the car and other causes, this will be reduced in the end by about 200. This, however, is considered a small loss as the venture was only an experiment, and these under whose charge it has been made, have had but little previous experience in the matter and expected an even greater loss. There are in the car besides the lobsters, several millions of lobster eggs which have all arrived in the best possible condition and will be transplanted with the animals themselves. The eight barrels of oysters, it is believed, are all alive and in suitable condition for transplanting. In the same car a number of young live black bass were brought out to be placed in the Fraser river, but owing to the flooded state of the river these were put in charge of the officials at the Fraser River hatchery at Bon Accord until somewhat later in the season.

Mr. Stagner was met here by Inspector of Fisheries McNab, of New Westminster, and arrangements were quickly made to have the eastern crustaceans installed in their new homes. A tug was chartered to leave the city at daylight this morning so that there might be as little delay as possible. Neither the lobsters nor the oysters will be placed near Vancouver for the water here is far too largely Fraser River water. A place will probably be chosen some miles north of here among the islands, where a small inlet of salt water may be fenced in with strong netting until the lobsters are able to take care of themselves. —News-Advertiser.

Wore Greased Gloves Seven Years.

John Nixon, mason, Antislave, Ont., had Salt Rheum so severe that for seven years he wore greased gloves. He writes: "I used a quarter of a box of Chase's Ointment. It cured me. No trace of Salt Rheum now." Chase's Ointment cures every irritant disease of the skin, always itching instantly, and is a sterling remedy for piles. Avoid imitations. 60c. per box.

We have a line of Hammocks for the children as well as for the grown up folks. Good and strong. See them at Weller Bros.

Boys, get your lacrosse and running shoes from Gilmore & McCandless.

British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER. Peter Brown, a fisherman (not Grant), was arrested yesterday, charged on the information of "French Pete," another French Canadian fisherman, in the employ of Alex. Even and of Pete's partner, with having committed an assault upon Pete.

Though the water is falling up-river, the level is higher here at high tide than when the freshest was at its greatest height. The Yale road back of Brownsville was inundated Thursday morning for more than half a mile.

The salmon catch has been very light between the city and the mouth of the river for several days, but several miles above Bon Accord good hauls have been made.

VANCOUVER.

Seneca J. Ketchum, well known on the coast as a smart writer and printer, and who edited the Idea in this city during its short career, is under arrest at Spokane, Wash., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

C. C. Eldridge returned last night from a business tour through the district south of the Fraser where he was arranging for a supply for his company's creamery. He reports the crop prospects as excellent where not inundated. Yet he says much damage has been done by the high water in many sections.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints. —Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredricktown, Mo. This certainly is one of the best medicines ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many persons have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all drug-gists, Henderson Bros. & Langley, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FASHION IN HAIR.

The increased number of red-haired women on Broadway this summer—women of the class who, with chemical aid, following the prevailing fad in half—has been noticeable, and it may, perhaps, be attributed to a natural reaction against the blondes. When the white horse and the red-haired girl were associated invariably, women whose hair was red, or even auburn, mourned over its color. When they appeared on the street they complained people who noticed them instinctively glanced toward the roadway to spy out a white horse. The white horse and the red-haired girl combination was explained to the French of Paris two years ago, and a man who recently returned from there says that it is still a mild provocation for a smile. New York has forgotten it, however, and that is fortunate, in view of the present popularity of red hair. A theatrical manager said several days ago that a large proportion of song-brettes and chorus girls who had applied to him for engagements this summer were crowned with hair that ranged from a rich Italian sunset to the faintest possible suggestion of red. "There won't be a blonde-haired woman in the profession another year," he said. "If this fad continues, theatrical managers don't like it, because women with red hair are more difficult to costume in colors than blondes." —New York Sun.

Gloom

Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through that imparts strength, vigor and energy to the whole body. Read this letter:

"Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me wonderfully, changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and

Sunshine

down stairs without clasping my hand over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertise. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." Mrs. J. E. Smith, Beloit, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

FLIES

Finest English and Scotch Varieties From 50c to \$5 a dozen. Largest and handsomest assortment in British Columbia. All Classes of Fishing Tackle. Complete stock of Cricket and Lawn Tennis goods.

HENRY SHORY & SONS,

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SOAP for it has stood the test of years and has now more users than ever—beats all competitors in price and quality. One bar, large or small, will convince you. Include it in your next grocery order.

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The modern wheel for modern wheelers—the lightest of the strong—the strongest of the light.
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Graduate Vet. Col. Member Opt. Vet. Med. Soc. (Lata with Dr. John Woods, V.A. Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 220 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence, telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS.
JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Fort street, grocery; Cochran & Munro, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.
WANTED—Clear, empty Seagrams or Walker's whiskey bottles. Langley & Henderson Bros. 119-20
HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for pint bottles. Water Works, 3 Yates st. 119-20
CHAIN—Wanted to purchase, 50 or 100 fathoms of big chain anchor chain or ship would answer, if in good condition made of iron not less than 1 1/2 inches. Address with particulars, and stating price for cash, to W. E. H. Times office. Prompt answer wanted.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 60; 4 ft. 1 or 2 in.; formerly wore dark brown hair and dark skin, wavy of When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother is anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. 116-17-18

TO LET.
TO RENT—House, 7 rooms and bath; 100 Dollars Rent; cheap. Apply 18 Erie st. 119-20
TO LET—Nice cottage, on Turner st., James Bay; 5 rooms and bath. Apply corner Carr and Simcoe st's.

LOST OR FOUND.
LOST—Pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Finder please leave word at Times office. 119-20

FOR SALE.
FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, near Cowichan Station; 5 acres cleared; house and 4 barns; water, 8000 cash, or \$700 on any term to suit; 20 acres at Alford, for \$2,000, on very easy terms. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 10 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Lady's saddle horse, also a good driver. Address C. Times office. 119-20
FOR SALE—4 lots on Bell street; \$100 each; on monthly instalments of \$100 per month. G. W. Haynes, 9 Truncheon ave. 119-20
SHEEP-RANCH FOR SALE—cheap, on Pender Island. Address H. J. Robertson, care Times office. 119-20
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of rattan chairs, sofas, tables, etc., at very low prices for cash, at the B. C. Furniture Co., J. Sehl, Manager.

FOR SALE—A centrally located saloon; situated on a corner; cheap rent. Apply Times office. 119-20
WHY NOT TRY Marshall's whole wheat bread; also home made bread. 30 Broad street. 119-20
RANCH FOR SALE—South Saanich; 60 acres, of which 20 cultivated; with modern well-built house and other improvements. Particulars from Geo. Shedden, 12 Truncheon ave.

FOR SALE—A portion of the N. & S. Saanich Agricultural Society's land in South Saanich, containing 64 acres more or less, about 20 acres clear; never falling stream of water. For further particulars apply to the secretary, H. P. Halden, Truncheon P. O. B. C. 116-17-18

MISCELLANEOUS.
SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent. per word each insertion, and are inserted at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p.m.

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PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Stagers and Tinsmiths. Desires to best describe work of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Gas and Plumbing supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria. B. C. Telephone call 129

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Nickel Alarm Clocks, \$1.
ANSONIA ALARMS, 90c.
GERMAN ALARMS, 70c.
Guaranteed two years.

S. A. STODDART.
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
65 1/2 YATES STREET.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for the New Main Spring. 25c. —Hatched and Packed. \$1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 20 years. SEALS' TENTH WANTED.

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LATEST INFORMATION OF
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WITH FULL QUOTATIONS OF
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THE MINER
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The oldest mining paper in B. C. To be had of all news agents or of
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Agent for Victoria and Vancouver Island.

SPEECH THAT WON THE DAY.

How Bryan, of Nebraska, Carried the Convention Off Its Feet.

The Words That Caused the Banner of the Other States to Bow Down.

Talked Himself Into the Hearts of His Hearers and Won Nomination.

Chicago, July 11.—Following is the speech of William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, that aroused such intense enthusiasm in the Democratic convention, and undoubtedly secured for him the nomination for president of the United States:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I would be presumptuous indeed to present myself against the distinguished gentlemen to whom you have listened; but this is not a contest of persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts that error can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause holy as the cause of liberty, the cause of humanity. When this debate is concluded a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration, and also a resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is but an atom. He is born, he acts, he dies, but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principles.

"Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out, as has this issue, by the voters themselves. On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation, asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour; asserting also the right of the majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue; concluding with the request that all believers in the free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party. Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected, and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief and declaring they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit.

"Our silver Democrats went forth to victory until they were assembling how not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter upon the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country. In this contest, brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth. Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as blinding and solemn upon resolutions as ever were fastened upon representatives of the people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals, we might have been glad to commend the gentleman from New York (Senator Hill), but we know that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. I say that it is not a question of persons, and it is not with gladness my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side.

"The gentleman who has just preceded me (Gov. Russell) spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the state of Massachusetts, but we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens of the state of Massachusetts. When you come before us and tell us we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have made too limited in its application the definition of a business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in the great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and tills all day, begins in spring and tills all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain."

"The sentiments of the speaker were cheered again and again, and the galleries seemed to be a mass of white because of the handkerchief waving. The cheers were renewed again and again, and it was some minutes before Mr. Bryan could be heard. He proceeded as follows:

"The miners who go 1,000 feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding place precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade are as much business men as the financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world."

"The free silver delegates at this moment broke forth in tremendous cheers.

Order was finally restored, and Mr. Bryan, continuing, said:

"We come to speak for this broader class of business men. All my friends, we say not a word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast, but those hardy pioneers who have braved all the dangers of the wilderness; who have made the desert blossom as the rose; those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have erected school houses for the education of their young and churches where they praise their Creator and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of the dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country. It is for those that we speak. We do not come as aggressors; our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting for our homes, our families and property. We have petitioned, and our treaties have been disregarded, and we have begged, and they have mocked, and our calamities have become worse. We are no longer; we entreat no more; we petition no more; we defy them.

"The gentleman from Wisconsin has said he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free you need fear no Robespierre. What we need is an Andrew Jackson to stand as Jackson stood against the encroachments of agrarian wealth. They tell us the platform was made to catch votes. We reply to

Thomas Benton said you will find that he said in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson; that was Cicerio, who destroyed the conspiracy of Cataline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America. We say in our platform that we believe the right to coin money and issue money is a function of the government. We believe it is a part of the sovereignty and can no more with safety be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or levy laws for taxation. Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as a good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentlemen who have addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of a bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business.

"They complain about the plank which declares against life tenure in office. They have tried to strike it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in the plank is the life tenure that is being built up at Washington City, which excludes from participation in the government the humble members of our society. I cannot dwell longer on this in my limited time (cries of "Go on, go on").

"Let me call attention to two or

question than we say on the tariff question. I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform, which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible, and that until that is done there is not a reform that can be accomplished. Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiments of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think we could elect a president, but they had good reason for suspicion, because there is scarcely a state here to-day asking the gold standard that is not within its absolute control of the Republican party.

But note the change. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bi-metallic by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party prophesied his election. How is it to-day? What about that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon? That man shudders to-day when he

care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply to them that the most enlightened of all nations of the earth have not declared for the gold standard, and that both parties this year are declaring against it. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it so. If they come to meet us on that, we can present the history of our nation. More than that, we can tell them this, that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of the gold standard. They can find where the holders of fixed investments have. Mr. Carlisle said in 1878, that the struggle was between the holders of the capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country. My friends, it is simply this question that we shall decide, upon which side shall the Democratic party fight, the side of the holders of life capital and the struggling masses? That is the question that the party must answer first, and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter.

"It is the issue of the silver standard. Our ancestors, when 3,000,000 in number, had the courage to declare their independence of every other nation on earth. Shall we, their descendants,

which sounded like a volley of siege guns above the continuous roll of 10,000 small arms, while the delegates grasped the staffs of their delegations and pushed their way to the Nebraska delegation. Soon the staffs of two-thirds of the states were grouped about the purple standard of Bryan's state. Only the standards of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Vermont, South Dakota, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania were left standing when the demonstration was at its height. The awful roar from the galleries continued. The hand played, but the music could not be heard above the Niagara-like tumult of sound. Like an angry ocean it swept on, breaking and falling back only to rise again. The delegates fairly jumped for joy. Some took possession of the aisles and marched. Suddenly the state standards clustered at Nebraska were borne away in single file through the aisles. After fifteen minutes of this disturbance the delegates and crowds sank back exhausted. When all were seated Delegates of Delaware, standing on his chair. He and his three other colleagues from that state gave three cheers for Bryan, which were answered with a shout from the gallery of "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan."

"The recipient of all these honors made his way with difficulty from the stage. For ten minutes his friends fairly smothered him with congratulations. When at last he reached his chair on the floor he leaned back seemingly exhausted. One of his colleagues fanned him, while delegates hung affectionately over him and wrung his hands.

Mr. Bryan was born in Salem, Ill., March 19, 1856. His father was a prominent lawyer and a circuit judge. Young Bryan was a graduate of the Illinois college and of the Union law college. He married Miss Mary E. Baird and put out his sign as an attorney in Lincoln, Neb. His total income for the first six months was \$88, after that he had a fine practice. His wife has also been admitted to the bar and is in more senses than wives usually are a helpmate to her husband. Mr. Bryan is a smooth-faced, clean-cut, handsome man, a fine speaker, a ready debater and an ardent tariff reformer. Since his retirement from congress he has been active upon occasions in spreading the free silver propaganda all over the West and down into New Mexico, never failing to secure converts. He began his congressional career by carrying an overwhelming Republican district by 7,000 majority. Though his views on finance are at variance with those of some great Democratic statesmen, recent developments have shown that he is in advance rather than in the rear of Democratic progress. As long ago as 1885, in a speech in Missouri, Mr. Bryan said he believed the Democratic party would take its position at the next national convention and declare in its platform for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Just What's Needed.
Exclaims thousands of people who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season of the year, and who have noted the success of the medicine in giving them rest, from that tired feeling, losing appetite and state of extreme exhaustion after the close confinement of a long winter season, the busy time attendant upon a large and pressing business during the spring months and with vacation time yet some weeks distant. It is then that the building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are fully appreciated. It seems perfectly adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system, it purifies and vitalizes the blood.

"We have found that the Rambler Wheel is the most popular among the leading cyclists, and deservedly so; you can put absolute dependence in the Rambler. Weiler Bros., agents."

Ladies, a fine line of Al. scissors and shears at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsicalness, Distress after eating, Pain in the liver, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them, but after all sick head

ACHE

is the basis of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who take them. In vials at 25 cents each for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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"THE MASTER MIND."

POWELL—"Well, Tupper, you seem to have quite succeeded in welding the Cabinet into 'one harmonious hole.'"

them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which rest the Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. New conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet these conditions.

"They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here; that is a new idea. They criticize us for our criticism of the supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticized; we have simply drawn attention to what you know. If you want criticisms, read the dissenting opinions of the court. That will give you criticisms. They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was constitutional when it went to the supreme court the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind. The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burden of government mostly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

"The senator from New York says that we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you read what

three great things. The gold man from New York says he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our law will not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where in law or in morals he can find authority for not protecting debtors when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insist that we must protect the creditors. He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain parity within a year, that we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocated that which we believe will be successful we are not compelled to raise doubt as to our sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him if he will apply his logic to us why he does not apply it to himself. We say he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement? There is no more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain parity. They have tried for thirty years for thirty years to secure an international agreement, and those who are waiting for it most patiently don't want it at all.

"Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why we say now on the money

thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. Not only that; but as he listens he can hear with ever-increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena. Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any who will look at the matter? It is not private popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people.

"We go forth confident that we will win. Why? Because, upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which they will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of the gold standard and substitute bi-metallic. If the gold standard is a good thing, why, then, get rid of it? These very people four months ago were open and avowedly advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate the two metals together, even with all the world. I want to suggest this truth, and if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandoning it, and if the gold standard is a bad thing why should we wait until some other nation are willing to help us let go.

"Here is the line of battle and we

when we have 70,000,000 declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of the people. Therefore we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say bi-metallic is good, but we can never have it until some nation helps us, we reply that instead of having the gold standard because England has it, we shall restore bi-metallic and then let England have bi-metallic because the United States has it. If they dare to come out and in the open defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the utmost. Having behind us the commercial interests, the laboring interests and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for the gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon the cross of gold.'

The conclusion of Bryan's speech was marked by the most enthusiastic demonstration of the convention up to that time. The whole convention sprang to its feet, and 20,000 throats roared, while twice 20,000 arms waved frantically. Handkerchiefs and flags were wildly waved, hats were hurled aloft, umbrellas were waved, men shouted like madmen. From every quarter of the hall came a hoarse roar. Suddenly the Texas delegation uprooted the banner of the Lone Star state, and carried it to where stood the standard of Nebraska. Above the roar rose piercing shrieks,

JULY.

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26	27	28	29	30	31	

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.



The Daily Times.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, taking the cue from its Victoria prototype, professes to believe that the Liberal representatives from British Columbia are squabbling over the seat in the cabinet which it is expected will be given to this province. It is an old dodge with political charlatans of a certain stripe to prefer grossly absurd charges against opponents and then proceed, with an appearance of virtuous indignation, to condemn those opponents. In this instance the charge that the Liberal members are indulging in an unseemly competition for a place in the cabinet was first made by the Tupper organ in Victoria. Not a scintilla of evidence was adduced in support of the statement. The Old Lady, in hysterical wrath, abused the British Columbia Liberals for preening to think that they might be able to follow such a great man as Col. Prior, and the Vancouver News-Advertiser feebly follows the example this set.

Now what are the facts? British Columbia's right to cabinet representation has always been maintained by the Liberals, and at the formation of a Liberal government representations have no doubt been made to the leaders of the party that the interests of the province will best be served by the appointment of a British Columbian to a seat in the cabinet. There has been no squabbling or rivalry for the position. Naturally there has been some speculation as to the choice that would be made, if one were made, but further than that nothing has been done, so far as we are aware, to advance the interest of any person or to defeat any candidate, if such there be. Hon. Mr. Laurier has been left free to act as he deems best in the interests of the country and of the province, and Liberals have sufficient confidence in his judgment to feel assured that he will do so. The party in British Columbia are thoroughly united, and will be satisfied, as we believe the people of the province will also be satisfied, with the composition of the new administration. The efforts of Conservative scribes to create personal antagonisms among the Liberals will of course fail, but that they have been made, and will, as doubtless be continued, is one of the signs that the defeated party, driven to the wall, has abandoned legitimate argument and adopted slander as its most effective weapon.

The money clause proposed for the platform by the minority of the national committee is also very clear on this point. It is as follows:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of the free coinage of silver and a change of the existing standard of value, independent of the action of other nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard and entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetalism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place the country upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry. Until international co-operation among the leading nations for the free coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and keeping inviolate our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and opposed to legal tender payment as part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States and treasury notes under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We hold that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances."

MINING SWINDLES.

In the annual report of the board of trade reference is thus made to what is undoubtedly a grave and growing evil connected with our mineral development:

Attention is directed to the principle upon which some mining companies are formed. The system of capitalizing slightly developed mineral claims for large sums of money and selling the stock at a small percentage of the real value is in some of the legislation of the company brought with serious consequences to the holders and in any event prejudicial to the proper development of the mine. The laws of British Columbia, as opposed to a company selling its stock at a discount, yet these have been pleaded in the case of some mining ventures. Discontinuance of this practice and compliance with the provincial laws will be some guarantee that companies are formed for the purpose of working the mines instead of the unduly enriching the promoters of the schemes. The incoming council should look into this matter, and, if necessary, bring it to the notice of the province.

government with the view of remedial legislation. The language is rather too mild to properly characterize the practice of company promotion as it is carried on. Many of the operations carried on in this line are downright swindles, against which the public have very little protection. Great Britain has out of her costly experience evolved laws dealing severely with men who offend in this way, and it would be well for the province to follow her example.

FOOLING WITH FIRE.

The delegates who formed the big majority of the Democratic convention seem to have no doubt as to the United States being able to start out alone with perfect safety on the bimetallic course. More, they appear to be quite confident that the country will gain a very material advantage by so doing. It is possible they may be able to secure the agreement of the greater part of their country with their views, but they will certainly not have the support of the men who know the most about monetary affairs. The best authorities have no hesitation in declaring that if the United States alone adopts bimetalism it will very shortly land in monetary chaos, with silver instead of gold as the single standard. Gresham's law was never known to fail, and the United States cannot escape from its workings if it tries the double standard experiment. That law is that when two metals circulate as coinage the one of lesser value invariably displaces the other. If the United States ever adopts the Democratic platform and makes it law it will soon find its gold coin vanish as if into thin air, and silver will be the only circulating medium. If all other commercial nations were to adopt the double standard at the same time, this law would not operate in the United States, but if the United States alone takes to bimetalism, the gold standard countries will quickly absorb all the United States gold. No amount of eloquence on Mr. Bryan's part, no fierce truculence shown by Messrs. Altgeld and Tillman, can overcome the laws of commerce. Senator Hill, of New York, put the case very clearly when he said in his speech on the proposal to adopt the platform:

"I think that the safest, the best course for this convention to have pursued was to have taken the first step forward in the great cause of monetary reform by declaring in favor of international bimetalism. (Loud applause.) I am not here to assail the honesty or sincerity of a single man who disagrees with me. There are those around me who know that in every utterance made upon this subject I have treated the friends of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with respect. I am here to pursue that course to-day. I do not think that we can safely ignore the monetary systems of the other great nations. It is a question about which honest men may differ. I believe we cannot ignore the attitude of other nations upon this subject any more than we can their attitude upon other questions of the day. I know it is said by enthusiastic friends that America can mark out a course for herself. I know that it appeals to the pride of the average American to say that it matters not what other countries may do, we can arrange this matter ourselves. But I beg to remind you if that suggestion is carried out to its legitimate conclusion you might as well do away with international treaties; you might as well do away with commercial treaties with other countries; you might as well do away with all the provisions in your tariff bills that have relation to the laws of other countries. In this great age, when we are connected with all portions of the earth by our ships, by our cables, and by all methods of intercourse, we think that it is unwise to attempt this alone."

The money clause proposed for the platform by the minority of the national committee is also very clear on this point. It is as follows:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of the free coinage of silver and a change of the existing standard of value, independent of the action of other nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard and entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetalism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place the country upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry. Until international co-operation among the leading nations for the free coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and keeping inviolate our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and opposed to legal tender payment as part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States and treasury notes under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We hold that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances."

Doubtless many good citizens of the United States will be led away by the "cheap money" talk of the silver and paper advocates, but there is ground for hope that the majority of the people will not go with them. If they do they must needs be left to find out their mistake by sad experience. The worst of it, they would not suffer alone; Canadians would be sure to suffer some damage.

"We have a line of Hamocks for the children as well as for the grown up folks. Good and strong. See them at Weller Bros."

"Boys, get your lacrosse and running shoes from Gilmore & McCandless."

BY BOOK POST.

Those of us who know "Jan MacLaren" only as a delineator of certain aspects of Scottish life will realize from the reading of "The Mind of the Master" what supreme affection the preacher of these sermons must be held in by his flock. In the volume there are fifteen sermons with the following titles which fairly well indicate the contents: "Jesus our Supreme Teacher," "The Development of Truth," "The Sovereignty of Character," "Ageless Life," "Sin, an Act of the Will," "The Culture of the Cross," "Faith, the Sixth Sense," "The Law of Spiritual Gravitation," "Devotion to a Person the Dynamic of Religion," "Judgment According to Type," "Optimism the Attitude of Faith," "Fatherhood the Final Idea of God," "The Foresight of Faith," "The Continuity of Life," "The Kingdom of God." One can best give an idea of the strength and beauty of the delivered speech by a few quotations, even selected at random and necessarily without sequence. Speaking of Jesus as a teacher it is shown what a calamity it is to substitute theories for truth. "If Jesus' doctrine were reduced to prose, and the fair, carved work of His parables be used for the building of prisons, and His lovely portraits of God be 'restored' with grotesque coloring, and His mild principles of life be twisted to harassing regulations, then Jesus has been much wronged and the world has suffered irreparable loss. This is the disaster Jesus dreaded and no one will deny that it has in a measure come to pass. The footsteps of the holy apostles had not died away before the fathers arose and became, with the lapse of time, lords of the Christian conscience. Council after Council, from Nice to Trent, saddled their accumulated dogmas on the church. Unity was as much wanting as charity. Romans rest on the councils down to the one that affirmed the infallibility of the Pope; an Anglican goes back to the early councils; a Lutheran measures his faith by the Confession of Augsburg; and the Scottish church seems to suppose that Christianity was only once thoroughly understood when an assembly of English divines met at Westminster." Further on in contrasting the creeds of the churches with Christ's creed, the sermon on the mount, he says of the latter: "Could any form of words be more elevated, more persuasive, more alluring? * * * Liberty of thought is allowed; liberty of sinning is alone denied."

It is beautifully pointed out in another sermon how Christians "shrink, as by an instinct, from entering Jesus for competition with other teachers, and have Him so enshrined in the soul that to praise Him seems profanity. When a biographer of Jesus, more distinguished perhaps by his labors, seriously recommends Jesus to the notice of the world by certificates from Rousseau and Napoleon, or when some light-hearted man of letters embroilers a needy paragraph with a string of names where Jesus is wedged in between Zoroaster and Goethe, the Christian conscience is agitated. * * * He is not a subject for study. He is a revelation to the soul—that or nothing." Again in denunciation the symbolism which has attached itself to the cross. "It is wrought in gold and hung from the neck of light-hearted luxury. It is stamped on the costly bindings of Bibles that go to church in carriages; Jesus' cross has been taken out of His hands and smothered in flowers; it has become what He would have hated, a source of graceful ideas and agreeable emotions. When Jesus presented the cross for the salvation of His disciples, He was certainly not thinking of a sentiment, which can disturb no man's life, nor redeem any man's soul, but of the unsightly beam which must be set up in the midst of a man's pleasures, and the jagged nails that must pierce his soul."

And so on throughout the volume, stirring words are wedded to excellence of literary form. There is keen insight, the mature exposition of scholarship and the tender sympathy of the pastor who knows and loves his people. And those of us who are outside the pale of his active pastorate can rejoice that we can still come under the beneficent influence of his words.

I have received a new text book on "Psychology and Psychic Culture," which seems to meet a difficulty which has existed for some time, that of making this science intelligible to youth and at the same time of sufficient attractiveness to induce further study of the subject. The author, R. B. Halleck, is an instructor in psychology in the Louisville high school, and he has become thoroughly imbued with the belief that the human mind has qualities to interest the average person whether young or old. And as an additional means of attraction he believes in employing anecdotes and illustrations to elucidate the facts of the science. The abstractness of the study, as rather of the mental phenomena which are the objects of investigation, is what makes the presentation of the facts so chary of inspiring interest. But no study is more fascinating than psychology when one has penetrated into its possibilities. What fields for investigation and theories are opened up! One looks back with a sigh to college days when Bishop Berkeley's plausible first shock one's startled senses and one found oneself face to face with his immaterial contentions. Aside from its fascinations it must not be forgotten that psychology is a scientific study of the mind and as such with a definite end in view of resultant practical good. Only with understanding of mental laws can come a knowledge of how mental improvement is achieved. The necessity of such a study is obvious. It is allied to many branches of science and there is a mutual interdependence. The author of this manual has made an intelligent effort at classification, a difficult matter in physical culture. The book is heartily to be commended on the score of clearness.

"His Holiness and a Lady" is by long odds the most finished production that has emanated from the clever pen of Mrs. Edward Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan). It is a novel with a well-worked out plot, and will bear comparison on many points with her other works. The scene is laid in India and is concerned with that remarkable Anglo-Indian society which has furnished both Kipling and Mrs. Cotes with wily di-

verse materials. This time we are introduced into life in Government House, Calcutta. The love affairs of its lady is the theme. The lover is the Hon. Mr. Lewis Antram, the chief secretary, who rises by degrees in the civil service to the lieutenant-governorship, the latter on the death of the lady's husband who occupies the post at the period when the story opens. What adds the unpleasant touch to the plot is that the lover is secretly plotting for the degradation of the husband while the latter regards him affectionately as his devoted supporter. It is pleasant to read of his downfall and also to know that he does not drag the wife of the man he destroyed down with him. The subordinate pair of lovers in the story have a primacy of their own. Rhoda Daye is a very clever little person and one revels in the mixture of ingenuities and workableness of her mother. But we give our love as freely as did Mr. Lewis Antram to the 'Lady' who ruled so brightly and who scorned the man she loved when she realized his treachery to her dead husband. The book holds the interest to the latest page.

"La Grande Breteche" by Balzac is a collection of stories of which the title story is probably the best. Certainly some of them are particularly pleasant reading for Canadian women. The state of society they depict is happily so far removed from ours that we enter and vaguely into its shades of meaning. With dissimilar habits of thought, with foreign attitudes towards the domesticity dear to English-speaking people, with a reprehensible flippancy towards things we hold sacred, the brilliant men and women moving in De Balzac's pages are presumably in Parisian and provincial society, have little in common with even the gayest folk in our Dominion. So that one finds unreality in the lives and motives of these clever people where no doubt no unreality exists. "A Study of Woman" is characteristic. The quality of style is of the best. There are clever things of clever women and gallant observations in gallant language. At a banquet in "Another Study of Woman" held at a salon, "the last refuge where the old French wit has found a home with its reserved depths, its myriad subtle byways, and its exquisite politeness," a brilliant tourney of wit took place. "Ingenious repartee, acute remarks, admirable banter, picture sketches with brilliant precision, all sparkled and flowed without elaboration, without effort, exquisitely expressed and delicately appreciated." One would like to have been present—with an interpreter. "Peace in the House," perhaps more than any of the finely finished tales (which even in a translation shine with polish) is a typical Parisian experience and one which to us is almost incomprehensible, albeit entertaining. The story of plot is "Albert Sarrazin," which contains a remarkable example of girlish depravity and woman's revenge and incidentally throws light on the possibilities contained in the French system of bringing up young girls.

The introduction is by Saintsbury, in which he severely scores Balzac's fondness for the silly intrigues in Parisian society. The translator is Clara Bell, who has turned out a felicitous piece of work.

MADGE ROBERTSON.

"The Mind of the Master," by Rev. John Watson (Jan MacLaren) Fleming B. Revell Company, publishers, 140-2 Yonge street, Toronto. Cloth, \$1.25.
"Psychology and Psychic Culture" by R. B. Halleck. American Book Co., Washington Square, New York City. Cloth, \$1.25.
"His Holiness and a Lady." For sale at Hildesley's, Paper, 60 cents.
"La Grande Breteche," by Balzac. Translated by Clara Bell. Macmillan & Co., publishers, London. Paper, 75 cents.

HAVE YOU CATARRH?

But One Sure Remedy—Obtain it for 25 Cents, Blower Included, and be Cured.

Catarrh is a disagreeable and offensive disease. It usually results from a cold and often ends in consumption and death. The one effective remedy so far discovered for it is Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Physicians failed to cure George Beltry, toll-gate keeper, Holland Landing Road. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure did it.

One box cured William Kneeshaw and two boxes James T. Stoddard, both of West Gwillimbury.

Division Court Clerk Joel Rogers, Robert J. Hoover, and George Taylor, all of Beeton, voluntarily certify to the efficacy of Chase's Catarrh Cure.

J. W. Jennison, of Gifford, spent nearly \$300 on doctors, but found no permanent relief until he tried a 25 cent box of Chase's.

Miss Dwyer, of Alliston, got rid of a cold in the head in 12 hours.

Henry R. Nicholls, 176 Rectory street, London, tried a box with excellent effect.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is for sale by any dealer, or by Edmondson, Bates & Co. Toronto. Price 25 cents including blower.

TENDERS

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed tenders will be received until 5 p.m., Saturday, July 12th, for the erection of a five story brick and stone building on Wharf street, for James Yates, Esq.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
A. C. EWART, Architect,
P.O. Box 17, Duck Block.

A Slice of this Earth

...NOT ALL OF IT...

We Pay Men's Wages,
Guarantee First Class Work

And are still able to give our customers better rates than those who claim to work at a fair profit.
A trial order will convince you of the truth of this assertion.

Greenwood, Smith
&
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Jackets . . .

Irrespective of former cost—all reduced to \$2.00.

PARASOLS—20 per cent. off at

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"A Province I will give thee."—AST. & CLAR.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Messrs. Spragge and Sheridan interview the Board Regarding Improvements.

Supply Committee Recommend the Payment of \$15 a month for Secretary's Office.

The board of school trustees met last evening. Chairman Hayward presided, and all the members were present.

Miss Cameron, principal of the South Park school, asked for more desks for the chart class. The matter was referred to the alteration and repairs committee.

Mr. Wriglesworth complained that his daughter was not allowed to leave school for an afternoon, although he had so requested. The communication was received and Trustee Mrs. Grant was appointed a committee of one to inquire into the matter.

A. B. McNeill, secretary of the principals of the different schools, reported that Miss Brown and Miss Grant, pupil teachers, had successfully passed the usual examination and had been granted second class certificates. Received and filed.

Miss Carmichael, seventh assistant in the South Park school, and Miss A. Rowsmith, fifth assistant of the Girl's Central School, tendered their resignations. The resignations were accepted with regret.

Mr. Sheridan, representing a manufacturer of liquid slating, appeared before the board and explained the merits of this particular slating. He guaranteed to make a perfectly smooth board, without any gloss at a cost of 5 cents a square foot. Mr. Sheridan's statements favorably impressed the board and the supply committee will supervise the slating of the blackboards by Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. D. Spragge then appeared before the board and explained the benefits of a certain oil for floors which when once put on practically prohibits any dust arising from floors, making a great saving for sweeping and cleaning.

The alteration and repairs committee will also deal with this matter. Several applications for positions on the teaching staff were tabled for future consideration.

Several necessary repairs and alterations to the different schools will be attended to during vacation.

The supply committee reported as follows: Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of arranging the amount to be paid for the use of the secretary's office for the purposes of this board, beg to recommend that the sum of \$15 per month be paid for the use of the office from the commencement of the present year, and that this amount be continued until other suitable quarters are decided upon, and in view of the necessity of keeping current expenses at the lowest amount consistent with the efficient and convenient discharge of the duties of the secretary's office and the safe custody of the records and property of the board, your committee recommends that the mayor and council be requested to provide a suitable room, properly furnished, at the city hall for the use of the board. A vault or safe must be accessible to the secretary and the board at all times, especially during the sessions of the board being especially necessary.

(Signed) HENRY SAUNDERS, Mayor. H. B. McMICHAEL.

Trustee Mrs. Grant did not sign the report because she did not believe in paying for a room when retrenchment was the order in all departments of the public service. Mrs. Grant also considered \$15 a month for the use of the board meeting only once a week excessive.

Trustee Saunders pointed out that Secretary Williams' rooms were always open to the trustees and besides, were utilized for keeping papers, etc., belonging to the board.

Chairman Hayward reported that he had interviewed the mayor and that he had consented to allow the board the use of the committee room at the city hall, provided they arranged their meetings as not to conflict with the meetings of the committee.

Trustee Belyea pointed out that the records of the board were accumulating and could not be conveniently taken back and forth to another place of meeting. The meetings should be held where the books and papers of the board are. It would be poor economy to keep books in one place and hold the meetings elsewhere.

Trustee Lovell pointed out that while they had the advantage of Mr. Williams' safe and matters were very comfortable, the public would likely criticize any other expenditure.

Trustee Yates agreed with much that Trustee Belyea had said. When the board met in the police court, very often necessary documents were not to hand and thus matters could not be attended to in a proper way. Mr. Yates, however, considered \$15 a month too much for the use of the room. He would, moreover, object to the board meeting where books and documents were not at their immediate disposal.

Trustee Belyea remarked that if other rooms were secured, the secretary would have to be there, and a secretary could not be expected to remain there for the salary now paid.

The report was adopted. Trustees Mrs. Grant and Mr. Lovell voting against it.

The board decided to advertise in the daily papers that no pupils will be admitted to the primary classes after the first ten days of next term has expired. The board adjourned at 10 o'clock to meet again at the call of the chair.

A Good Deal in a Few Words.
"I paid a Toronto specialist on catarrh a large sum of money, but I got no benefit. I tried them all, but finally, almost in despair, and sincerely with-out any faith, I tried Chase's Catarrh Cure. It is all that it is recommended, which is saying a good deal in a few words." Joel Rogers, clerk, Division Court, Boston. Improved blower in each box.

A consignment of butter and trout paper on sale. Johnston's, Douglas

A Physician's Opinion of Lactated Food.

A physician who regularly uses Lactated Food in his own family, and who always prescribes it for infants, says:

"At this time of the year I strongly urge every mother to use Lactated Food for her babe. As an aliment, I regard it as the most nutritious and digestible of all prepared foods; it is easily assimilated and has no undigested particles to pass into the bowels to irritate and cause bowel disorders."

Mothers, keep your little ones happy, strong and contented by using Lactated Food.

Jennie Chickens is dead. The woman who has had the distinguished honor, or undistinguished dishonor, of leading those who had convictions recorded against them—with perhaps the exception of her husband—died at St. Vincent on Friday last. Both Jenny and Jimmie spent a greater portion of their lives, enjoying the hospitality of the red house on Topas avenue. Their weakness—a common one among the natives—was their love for whiskey. Jennie completed a term in the jail recently and left for the Fraser river, where after a brief illness she had her name recorded for the last time.

Build up while you work

with Dr. Humphrey's No. 24, The Hemiparalytic Nerve Tonic.

Brain Fag; general debility; all forms of Physical and Nervous Weakness, arising from Mental Strain, Business Anxiety, Care, or Worry, Overwork, or Emotional Excitement; or from the loss of blood, or of sleep. If there is intestinal alternate with No. 19, the famous Specific for

Dyspepsia; indigestion; weak stomach; bad taste, coated tongue, offensive breath, loss of appetite.

The use of No. 24 and No. 19 will build up the most depleted system and restore the brain's activity.

"77" FOR ROSE GOLD.
Homeopathic Book mailed free.

Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of \$1.00, to Dr. J. C. Humphrey's Medicine Company, 111 William Street, New York.

Be sure to get

HUMPHREY'S

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WITCH HAZEL OIL

"THE PILE OINTMENT"

For Piles—External or Internal, Blood or Hemorrhoids (in Anal) itching or bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CTS. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of 25c. HUMPHREY'S MED. CO., 111 & 113 N. 3rd St., NEW YORK.

No. 228

A BY-LAW.

To Authorize the Sale of Lands Within the City of Victoria Upon Which Taxes Have Been Due and in Arrear for Two Years.

Whereas it is expedient that all lands or improvements or real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, upon which municipal taxes have been due and in arrear for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list (in duplicate) of all the lands or improvements or real property liable, under the provisions of this by-law, to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and the Mayor shall authenticate such list by affixing thereto the seal of the Corporation and his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector with a warrant thereon annexed, under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the land or improvements or real property for the arrears due thereon with his costs.

2. It shall not be the duty of the Collector to make inquiry before effecting a sale of lands or improvements or real property for taxes, to ascertain whether or not there is any distress upon the land, nor shall he be bound to inquire into or form any opinion of the value of the land or improvements or real property.

3. The Collector shall prepare a copy of the list of lands or improvements or real property to be sold, and shall include therein, in a separate column, a statement of the proportion of costs chargeable on each lot for advertising and for the commissions authorized by this by-law to be paid to him, and shall cause a copy of such list to be printed for a period of one month preceding the date of such intended sale in some newspaper published in the City of Victoria.

4. The advertisement shall contain a notice that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid he will proceed to sell the lands or improvements or real property for taxes, on a day, a time, and at a place named in the advertisement.

5. The Collector shall, at least two months before the time of sale, also deliver to or deposit in the postoffice to the address of the owner of such property which is to be sold for taxes, a notice in writing of the amount of taxes due, and that the property is to be sold for the arrears so due, and in case the address of the owner or agent is unknown, a notice to the

same effect shall be posted upon the land intended to be sold, and also, at least two months before the time of sale, post a notice similar to the above advertisement in some convenient and public place, that is to say, at the Council Chambers, Victoria, and in the Post Office Building, Victoria.

6. The day of sale shall be the thirty-third day after the first publication in a newspaper of such list, exclusive of the day of such publication, except in case the said thirty-third day shall fall on a Sunday or holiday, in which case such sale shall take place on the following day at the Council Chambers, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at twelve o'clock noon.

7. If at any time appointed for the sale of the lands or improvements or real property no bidders appear, the Collector may adjourn the sale from time to time.

8. If the taxes have not been previously collected, or if no one appears to pay the same at the time and place appointed for the sale, the Collector shall sell at public auction so much of the land or improvements or real property as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about the sale and the collection of the taxes, selling in preference such part as he may consider best for the owner to sell first, and in offering such lands or improvements or real property for sale it shall not be necessary to describe particularly the portion of the lot or section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes due, and the amount of taxes stated in the advertisement shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

9. If the Collector fails at such sale to sell such land or improvements or real property for the full amount of arrears of the taxes due, he shall at such sale adjourn the same until a day to be publicly named by him, not earlier than one week nor later than three months thereafter, to which adjourned sale he shall give notice by advertisement in the newspaper in which the original notice was advertised, and on such day he shall sell such lands or improvements or real property for any sum he can realize. Provided that in event of the price offered for any lot or section at such adjourned sale being less than the amount of arrears of taxes due in respect of such lot or section, the Collector shall have power, if he think fit so to do, to purchase such lot or section in the name of and on behalf of the said Corporation.

10. If the purchaser of any property or parcel of land fails immediately to pay the Collector the amount of the purchase money, the Collector shall forthwith again put up the property for sale.

11. Immediately after every sale the Collector shall return a list of arrears satisfied by such sale to the Clerk of the Corporation, and shall at the same time pay in the proceeds to the Treasurer of the said Corporation.

12. The Collector shall be entitled to five per centum commission upon the sums collected by him as aforesaid.

13. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 20th day of June, A.D. 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed the Council this 2nd day of July, A.D. 1896.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 2nd day of July, A.D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have said by-law or any part thereof, quashed, must make application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

No. 228

A BY-LAW.

A By-Law Respecting the Qualification of Electors at Municipal Elections for the City of Victoria.

Whereas, by sub-section 4 of section 5 of the "Municipal Elections Act, 1896," it is enacted that the council of any municipality may, by-law, provide that electors otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote, notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments due or payable by such electors to the municipality:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Electors otherwise qualified to vote at any municipal election in the Municipality of Victoria shall be entitled to vote at such election notwithstanding the non-payment of taxes, rates and assessments due or payable by such electors to the municipality.

Sec. 2. This by-law may be cited as the "Municipal Electors By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 6th day of July, A.D. 1896.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 6th day of July, A.D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

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Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Henderson Bros.

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Having returned from Europe, may be consulted at his office, corner of Kane and Blanchard streets. Hours 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.

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Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

WHILE EXERCISING

use ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI

It refreshes the throat, allays thirst and aids digestion.

Sold by Druggists and Confectioners. Beware of "Tutti Frutti" in any wrapper. Refuse Imitations.

TRANSPORTATION

Still the Fastest.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TO ALL POINTS EAST.

ROCK BALLAST—NO DUST.

Connecting at Duluth with the magnificent passenger

Sts. Northwest and Northland.

For Sanit. Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. The trip of a lifetime.

The Shortest Route to Kootenay Points.

Overland leaves Seattle 10 p.m. Coast line 8:30 a.m. Overland arrives Seattle 8 a.m. Coast line 5:30 p.m.

For further information call on or address R. C. STEVENS, J. H. ROGERS, AGT. G.W.P.A., Seattle, 75 Government St.

No Trouble

To furnish information about Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure.

If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily, as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.

Leave Sidney at 10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS To and From All European Ports

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Numidian.....July 20

Allan Line, Parisian.....Aug. 1

Dominion Line, Labrador.....July 20

Dominion Line, Anglomani.....Aug. 1

Beaver Line, Lake Ontario.....July 20

Beaver Line, Lake Superior.....Aug. 1

From New York.

Conard Line, Umbria.....July 20

Conard Line, Lucania.....Aug. 1

American Line, New York.....July 20

White Star Line, Adriatic.....July 20

White Star Line, Germanic.....Aug. 1

Anchor Line, Circassia.....July 20

Anchor Line, Anchoria.....Aug. 1

Nor. German Lloyd, Aller.....July 20

Nor. German Lloyd, Spree.....July 20

Allan State Line, Nebraska.....July 20

Allan State Line, California.....Aug. 1

For rates, berths, tickets, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Cor. Fore and Gt. Sts., Victoria; General Agent.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Is the only direct line to the

Cariboo

Kootenay

Gold Fields.

Passengers should leave Victoria for Kootenay points on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday nights, making direct connections for

Nakusp, Three Forks, Sandon, Nelson, Robson, and all Kootenay points.

For Rates, Maps, etc., apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Cor. Fore and Government Sts., Victoria.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27.

Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Monte leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. Carleton, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Daily

Esquimalt to Nanaimo and Victoria.....8:00 1:00

Ar. Nanaimo.....11:35 7:35

Ar. Victoria.....12:01 7:45

GOING SOUTH.

Daily

Ar. Esquimalt from Victoria.....8:20 1:15

Ar. Victoria.....12:30 8:00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

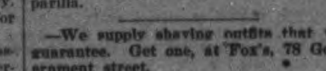
Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCK

**Majority of the Aldermen Contend
That the Allegations Were
Not Correct.**

"This completing the case, the witness was asked to retire and the al-

**Pa'ne's Celery Compound Makes Him Well
and Strong.**



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E. A. WILMOT.
City Engineer.

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